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ATTIDÆ.

<i>Phidippus rufus</i> Htz.	<i>Habrocestum decorum</i> Blk.
<i>Phidippus mystaceus</i> Htz.	<i>Habrocestum borealis</i> Bks.
<i>Phidippus borealis</i> Bks.	<i>Habrocestum cristatum</i> Htz.
<i>Philæus militaris</i> Htz.	<i>Ergane borealis</i> Blk.
<i>Dendryphantes octavus</i> Htz.	<i>Saitis pulex</i> Htz.
<i>Icius elegans</i> Htz.	<i>Attus palustris</i> Peck.
<i>Icius similis</i> Bks.	<i>Attus cruciatus</i> Em.
<i>Neon nellii</i> Peck.	<i>Zygoballus iridescent</i> Bks.
<i>Habrocestum coccatum</i> Htz.	

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

BY D. W. COQUILLET.

Nola miniuscula Zell.

Body light bluish-green or light gray, on each of the segments four to eleven is a transverse row of four very large brownish warts, which are thinly covered with short whitish hairs, while below the lowest of each, and on 1, 2, 3 and 12 segments is a smaller greenish or gray wart thinly covered with longer white hairs; a subdorsal wavy black line on anterior part of body, sometimes extending nearly the entire length of the body; head small, wholly contractile in the first segment, light brownish, a black dot on each side, spiracles wholly brown; fourteen legs, none under segment six. Length, 12 mm.

Found one June 9th and three June 11th, 1886, feeding upon a Tenthredinid gall on willow; they feed upon them from the outside. Two spun whitish, elongate-ovate, tough cocoons June 12. The date of the issuing of the moths was not noted.

Scepsis wrightii Grote.

A caterpillar pupated December 14, 1889, and the moth issued February 11 of the following year. The chrysalis is pale yellowish, marked with a dorsal, lateral and ventral broad black interrupted band and a subdorsal row of black dots. Another caterpillar pupated February 18, 1890, and the moth issued March 21, of the same year.

Arctia nevadensis Grote.

Body black, with a purplish tinge, the portion below the spiracle lighter, more grayish; a broken dull white dorsal line; warts light gray, hairs issuing from them in spreading clusters not concealing the ground color, mixed black and reddish, or black and yellowish, the red and yellow hairs most numerous in the middle of the dorsum and low down on each side of the body, and varying in color from a bright brick-red to a pale straw-yellow; spiracles yellowish-brown, ringed with black; head black, the sulcus on top between the two lobes, usually the sides and lower margin of the clypeus and a dot at the base of each antennæ, yellow, mouth parts marked with yellow, anal and abdominal prongs largely pale yellowish. Length, 36 mm.

Found a great many from one-half to nearly full grown feeding upon various plants at Santa Monica, California, March 14, 1891. Placed leaves of *Malva borealis* in their cage, and they fed greedily upon them. One moth issued July 29; at this date there were two chrysalids and ten larvæ; the remaining moths issued in August and September. All the moths bred had the black thorax.

Hemileuca electra Wright.

Body black, thickly dotted with white; an indistinct broken black dorsal line bordered by a white line; a yellowish or white subdorsal and two stigmatal lines, one of the latter above and the other below the spiracles; spines short, in thin spreading clusters, those in the two dorsal rows simple except on segments one and two, in the other rows a branched spine arises from the middle of each cluster, each branch terminating in a long slender bristle; body thinly covered with short stiff white hairs, not concealing the ground color; head shining black, thinly covered with short stiff white hairs; space between the two stigmatal lines less dotted with white than the remainder of the body; sutures more or less brownish; spiracles brown, ringed with black. Length, 45 mm.

Found several on *Eriogonum fasciculatum* on a high hill near Riverside, California, April 12, 1887. One pupated May 8, and the moth issued November 1, of the same year.